

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3D, 1877.

六年禮 號三月壹十英 港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

No. 6220 第二十六日 一九一九年十一月八日

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 1, ATTAU, British str., 366, F. Ashton, Haiphong 27th October, and Hohow 31st, General D. LAPRAIK & Co.

November 1, STEAMER, Chinese gunboat.

Wade, Cam-sing-mou, 1st November.

November 2, CERY OF LINDEN, Brit. str., 1,637, G. Booth, London 27th July, Bombay 7th Oct., and Singapore 24th.

General BIRLEY & Co.

November 2, ANADY, Brit. str., 2,440.

Moreso, Marques 23rd Sept., Naples 25th, Port Said 20th, Suez 3rd Oct., Aden 9th, Galle 15th, Singapore 25th, and Saigon 29th. Mails General.

MISSISSIPPI MARITIMES.

November 2, INDIA, Norwegian bark, 780.

Kithal, Whang-ko 1st Nov., General.

SLEMMSEN & Co.

November 2, RAJAHMANIWAR, Brit. str., 933, G. Hopkins, Bangkok 23rd Oct., General YUEN FAT HONG.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION FOR SHIPMENT.

City of Limerick, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Yatow, British steamer, for Hohow.

Adria, British steamer, for Singapore.

Chinaman, British bark, for New York.

George Crookshank, British bark, for London.

DEPARTURES.

November 2, ONWARD, British schooner, for Taiwan.

November 2, SHEN-CHI, Chi. revenue cruiser, for a cruise.

November 2, PENG-CHOU-HAI, Chinese revenue cruiser, for a cruise.

November 2, DOUGLAS, British steamer, for East Coast.

November 2, DALE, Brit. str., for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Anday, str., from Marseilles, &c.

FORWARDED.

From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Hawking, Mr. Hayley, Mr. Rose, Mrs. Baer, Mrs. Waller, Misses Ziegler and Spiegel. From Singapura—Baron de Soden and Chinese. From Sagon—Revs. Joly and Gossé, and Mr. White, and 69 Chinese.

WELSH CHAMBERS.

From Marseilles—Mrs. Bowman, Messrs. Digot, Cassano, Ashton and Marshall. From Singapore—Sir W. Stirling, Mr. Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Hawking, Mr. Hayley, Mr. Rose, Mrs. Baer, Mrs. Waller, Misses Ziegler and Spiegel. From Singapura—Baron de Soden and Chinese. From Sagon—Revs. Joly and Gossé, and Mr. White, and 69 Chinese.

NOTICE.

Notice of Arrival.

Notice of Departure.

NOTICE.

Notice of Arrival.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYERS,
AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPUTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [58]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but for evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

P. E. N.—Yes, you are right in your conjecture. "Mexico." Your contribution is not suitable for our columns.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1877.

In the *Hongkong Gazette* of the 10th ultimo there is a rather singular memorial from TING JIN-CHANG, the Governor of Fukien. This Chinese reformer, feeling convinced, no doubt, that the present studies of Chinese students—which now comprise little if anything beyond the poetry and style of the classics—are not altogether the best training for statesmen and officials who have to deal with hard and practical questions, has memorialised the Throne soliciting a mark of Imperial approbation for a college established by his predecessor but much developed by himself. The Futsai has altered the curriculum somewhat, for in his opinion, "what is essential to sin-as is that as large a number of scholars as possible should seek to follow the example of the worthies of the past, and to study doctrinal literature in its application to practical questions. Every individual who is now trained to make his mark in scholarship is one more added to the list of public officials who will follow the right path in days to come; and by this means suitable agents may be effectively obtained, setting aside the vain reputations of erudition which keeps itself apart from the work and ways of actual life." It is apparent from this that Tsin, though anxious to effect reforms and confer benefits upon his countrymen, is soot-sorcery groping in the dim twilight. It is something, however, for a Chinese official to so fully recognise the insufficiency of the training of the youth of his country receive for a public career, as to talk about "setting aside the vain reputations of erudition which keeps itself apart from the work and ways of actual life." Rank heresy in the eyes of Chinese literati, who live on the past and will see no wisdom or knowledge or beauty in the present! What their sages have written is thus accepted creed—and what more, they would say, need they desire or hope for? Why there are not a thousand TING JIN-CHANGS in office in China? It is to be regretted, also, that the Futsai of Fukien does not carry his views a little further, and suggest that the knowledge of one or two European languages and a short residence abroad would tend to expand the ideas of the future rulers of their country. Tsin's "College of Practical Results" might be made much more practical and much wider in its scope without difficulty, but we must not expect too much at once. The action of the Futsai in thus venturing to use language to the Throne which may be taken to mean a departure from old lines and from the traditions of the past is both unusual and moritorious. It is rather surprising, too, that the memorial should have been granted without hesitation or comment. The day will come when such a memorial as TING JIN-CHANG's will have a comic side to the Chinese; at present they will see nothing comical about it, but on the contrary, many will consider his language almost sacrilegious and his action evidently presumptuous. For Europeans there is a certain amount of political significance in the memorial, involving as it does a surrender of an ancient delusion, and a recognition (though feeble) of the practical and useful. We trust that the example of Tsin Futsai in endeavouring to stir up his brother officials to more energetic action, and to adopt what is good and useful for foreigners will be imitated by other governors of provinces in China.

CHINA has no monopoly of ignorant prejudice, though she may well lay claim to a most enormous. The lower classes of the Japanese, though less prejudiced than the same classes in the Celestial Empire, are not free from absurd fancies and preposterous ideas. As far as I am concerned, it may be mentioned that a native Japanese paper says that ignorant people of the lower orders in Tokio and Yokohama, "when seized by cholera, refuse to take to hospital, where they say they will certainly be killed for the sake of their livers, which are sold by the authorities, finding the taxes insufficient to foreigners, who pay a high price for them." This is too absurd to need any contradiction even by the native papers, and it is only stated, we imagine, to render to show what nonsense foolish and ignorant folks in the land of the Rising Sun get hold of. It is not so many centuries ago since people in Great Britain firmly believed in witchcraft and sorcery, and were guilty of all sorts of cruelty to those whom they believed to have exercised a malign influence over their fortunes. The action of these Japanese, in refusing to go into the hospitals, is such a ploy as that above stated, is only on a par with many similar expressions of folly among Western peoples in the so-called "good-old-times" so often but undeservedly lamented.

A Parade and Inspection of the Volunteer and Naval Fire Brigades will take place at the General Fire Station at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 5th inst.

The annual meeting of the Justices will be at the Magistracy on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock a.m., to consider applications for spirit licences for the year ending the 30th November, 1879.

The American ship *MacNear* has arrived at New York from Yokohama, and reports that when in the China Seas she experienced a heavy S.S.W. gale, and lost her fore and main top-gallant masts.

At the Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Bassel discharged the man, Charles E. Twiss, as he was reported to have received a letter from Mr. Vice-Consul Loring, stating that he had a clear case before him.

The French mail steamer *Ancher* was coming into harbour yesterday morning, she ran foul of the British bark *Chacota*, which was swinging in the time, and carried away the jibboom and other headgear of the latter vessel.

The British bark *Shoreham* has (written from *The Times*)

The British Maritime Register arrived at San Francisco from this port, and reports having encircled on the first part of the passage the tail of a typhoon, which threw the vessel on her beam ends, and she was obliged to cut away sheets, so as to right herself. Several articles were washed overboard from the deck.

The vacancy of the third clerkship at the Magistrate's Office has been filled up by the principal of the College of Medicine, Mr. G. H. Ward, an interpreter, and has for some years held his late position. He has also acted as Chin-chin Interpreter in the Supreme Court and Summary Jurisdictional Court. The vacancy caused by his promotion has been filled by Mr. Matthew Farkas.

We notice some alterations being made at the entrance of the Naval Yard. The old gates have been taken down, and it is intended to erect very handsome imitation bronze gates. The pillars that formerly stood there will be replaced by stone stronger ones. There will also be a iron gate on each side of the centre gate, to match the former. This will now allow of the iron gates being pulled up, and some iron filings will be placed there in its stead.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending October 31st—

TUESDAY..... 42..... 482

Saturday..... 53..... 364

SUNDAY..... 68..... 110

MONDAY..... 51..... 315

TUESDAY..... 51..... 306

WEDNESDAY..... 52..... 328

In the commercial report, dated the 25th ult., Mr. B. H. Ward and Co., of San Fran., who called to the state of the Chinese market, and who have been very liberal and in spite of but small supplies, values have pursued a strong downward tendency. Slightly higher quotations received from Hongkong during the past few days have imparted more firmness again to our prices, and we quote to-day the same grain at \$1.02 and the better quality at \$1.07 per cwt, and 90c per picul in maize. Mill rates quote No. 1, \$8.15, No. 2, \$8.60 per picul in guineas.

The September-October number of the *China Review* is to hand and contains much interesting matter. The first paper is by Rev. J. Chalmers, in which he opens the subject of "The Rhymes of the Shing-ki," an able philological analysis of the Chinese character and the *Notes on Chinese Grammatical Structure*—and Mr. H. Kopch contributes some valuable "Geographical notes on the Province of Kiangsi" called from native sources. The number also contains the usual Notes and Queries, notices of new works, and other matter.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE MASTER OF THE "HELICON."

Colonel H. S. Loring, late United States Consul, has concluded his inquiry into the alleged master of the crew of the American ship *Helicon* and has given the following decision:

In the matter of the master of the American ship *Helicon*, as against the master of said ship to wit—Mr. Lewis Johnson *et al.* of the American ship *Hebe*, it is found that the master of the vessel was guilty of criminal neglect in that no attempt was made by him to rescue a seaman Henry Saunders, who fell overboard from the upper forecastle yard of said vessel while at sea, and was lost on the voyage from Cardiff to this port.

After hearing and carefully considering all the testimony adduced in the matter of the charges made by the seamen Lewis Johnson *et al.* it is found that the vessel was the leading *rule*, and it was filed by Mr. Fletcher, as was that of *Jos. J. Bullock* by H. Naucarre. The rest of the characters were also well sustained, and at the close of the trial the court was again raised to the highest point of justice and maintained. A sailor's hornpipe was given in the port of Cardiff by J. B. Watson, a seaman belonging to the *Audacious*, and was danced in excellent style eliciting loud applause, which Watson acknowledged by a bow, the work being rather too hard for him to go through again. The well known fact, that he was obtaining the best, as far as its performance went, from the American ship *Helicon*, of New York, Captain Thomas Bassett Howe commanding, while on the voyage from Cardiff to this port, and was lost.

That the vessel was in the midst of a severe gale, a very heavy sea running. That the gale had been continuing for a long time before that at 4 a.m. it came suddenly to a standstill in violence, wind coming in heavy squalls one close upon the other, accompanied with rain and hail, sea coming on board frequently. That at the time the man Saunders fell all hands were hard at work "getting the sail off the vessel" as he had been ordered.

That the Saunders and others were on the upper forecastle deck, when in company with two sailors, he was ordered to wash the deck of the sail—lost his hold and footings, fell first striking in the rigging as he sat down, and then bounding off into the sea.

That at this moment all hands were aloft. That the gale was blowing furiously. That a very sea was running. That the vessel was in full sail, making at least 10 knots.

That the other sailors who were on deck had been entirely impossible for the boat to hold, save to the lives of the entire ship's company.

That a boat could not have lived a moment in such a sea. However, granting for the sake of argument that the master had attempted and succeeded in bringing the ship to the wind, and that a boat had been lowered, it would have been utterly impossible for the boat to hold, to make ready to windward against the sea and wind, and who would have certainly resulted in the loss of the boat's crew, the ship drifting rapidly as the winds had done under the circumstances.

I find then that it was beyond the power of

I therefore entirely sustain the unfortunate

death of the master of the American ship *Helicon*, of New York, in my judgment is not guilty.

MARINE COURT.

November 2nd.

BENJAMIN H. G. THOMMETT, Esq., R.N.

A STOWAWAY.

Bernardo Martarillo, seaman, unemployed by the captain of the ship *Osceola* was charged

with being a stowaway on the 21st ult.

On the 21st ult. he was reported \$39,240.00

was removed consisting 100c per picul coal

for heating and light Singapore. Passages

were to be paid for by the master of the vessel

and the crew. The *Osceola* was to be chartered

to the *Osceola* for 10c per picul coal for

the passage to Singapore. Passages were to be

paid for by the master of the vessel and the crew

and the crew. The *Osceola* was to be chartered

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the passage to Singapore. Passages were to be

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and the crew. The *Osceola* was to be chartered

to the *Osceola* for 10c per picul coal for

the passage to Singapore. Passages were to be

paid for by the master of the

Pans, 13th October.
Marshal MacMahon has issued a proclamation, in which he denies that the Republic is infilitred by clerical influence. He also urges the return of the Government nominees, whose duty forbids them to desert their posts.

Luxury Latio has been completely destroyed by fire.

Obituary—Sir B. H. Ellis, member of the Indian Council.

LONDON, 13th October.

4 per cent. \$14. 4d per cent., \$24. 5d per cent. Oriental Bank Corporation Shares 245 lbs. Chartered Merchant Banks shares 225.

Chartered Bank 425. Compt. 500. Lenten 100.

Bor. Silver 542. Tenders for the Indian loan were at 10 1/2.

LONDON, 15th October.

A despatch from Genoese Pasha, dated the 10th instant, states that the weather having cleared, he reconnoitred and found the enemy in new entrenched positions. Artillery and musketry firing have been resumed.

A despatch from Ahmed Muhamet Pasha, dated the 11th instant, states that after an exchange of fire, the movements were visible in the enemy's right and left wings.

The bridge of Nekopka has been carried away.

An attempt by the Turks to cross the river at Kalanash [near Silistra] has been frustrated.

The report of a Hungarian raid proves to be unfounded.

Obituary—Colonel Crombie, 66th Regiment.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

OPUM.

FRIDAY, 2nd November.

No business reported to-day in any description.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand... 310¹
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight... 310¹
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight... 311¹
Credits, at 6 months' sight... 311¹
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight... 311¹
For 30 days' sight... 311¹

For 60 days' sight... 311¹

For 90 days' sight... 311¹

For 120 days' sight... 311¹

For 150 days' sight... 311¹

For 180 days' sight... 311¹

For 210 days' sight... 311¹

For 240 days' sight... 311¹

For 270 days' sight... 311¹

For 300 days' sight... 311¹

For 330 days' sight... 311¹

For 360 days' sight... 311¹

For 390 days' sight... 311¹

For 420 days' sight... 311¹

For 450 days' sight... 311¹

For 480 days' sight... 311¹

For 510 days' sight... 311¹

For 540 days' sight... 311¹

For 570 days' sight... 311¹

For 600 days' sight... 311¹

For 630 days' sight... 311¹

For 660 days' sight... 311¹

For 690 days' sight... 311¹

For 720 days' sight... 311¹

For 750 days' sight... 311¹

For 780 days' sight... 311¹

For 810 days' sight... 311¹

For 840 days' sight... 311¹

For 870 days' sight... 311¹

For 900 days' sight... 311¹

For 930 days' sight... 311¹

For 960 days' sight... 311¹

For 990 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,020 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,050 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,080 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,110 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,140 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,170 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,200 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,230 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,260 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,290 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,320 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,350 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,380 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,410 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,440 days' sight... 311¹

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For 1,710 days' sight... 311¹

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For 1,770 days' sight... 311¹

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For 1,890 days' sight... 311¹

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For 1,950 days' sight... 311¹

For 1,980 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,010 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,040 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,070 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,100 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,130 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,160 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,190 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,220 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,250 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,280 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,310 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,340 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,370 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,400 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,430 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,460 days' sight... 311¹

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For 2,520 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,550 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,580 days' sight... 311¹

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For 2,640 days' sight... 311¹

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For 2,700 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,730 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,760 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,790 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,820 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,850 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,880 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,910 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,940 days' sight... 311¹

For 2,970 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,000 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,030 days' sight... 311¹

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For 3,390 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,420 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,450 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,480 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,510 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,540 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,570 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,600 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,630 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,660 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,690 days' sight... 311¹

For 3,720 days' sight... 311¹</p

EXTRACTS.

OUR OWN.

If I had known in the morning
How weary all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind;
I said when I went away,
I had been more careful, day.

Never you headaches pain;
But we've "our own"
With tools and tools
We may never ta' a buck again.

For though in the quiet evening
I may give you the kiss of peace
Yet it's not for me
Till man at the heart should cease!

How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night!

Ah! hearts have been broken,
By harsh words spoken;
That sorrow can never right.

We have careful thought for the stranger,
And smiles for the sounding guest;
But off for "our own"
The bitter tone.

Though we love "our own" the best.

Al! lips with curse impatient!

All! brow with that look of scorn;

Trove a cruel fate.

Were the night too late,

To undo the woes of the morn.

—Public Opinion.

NOTABLE MAYORS OF PLYMOUTH.

Another mayor, whose name was Shirley, was, "for his gentle and saint-like qualities, nicknamed 'Sleepy.' This next was a clear-headed, acute, and artful, "a ville minister who pretended to be dumb," having been brought before him, he pretended to pity him, and, commiserating his condition, "asked him 'how long he had been speechless?' to which the fellow unguardedly made answer 'that he was born so,' and was thus converted out of his own mouth, and rightfully punished—no doubt. The next mayor, John Fowey, was proud and vain, vicious, for, in 1844, "he struck the town, clever as he was, on the branch, for, on desiring him without giving him his title of 'Worship,' for which he was fain to compound with him roundabout; and was called 'Worship Fowey ever after.'" He was, it is recorded, "remarkably choleric, and would run the whole length of a street after the boys, as he called them, who looked slightly in flinging him as he passed," and crying "worship" after him. Fowey was his successor. John Fowey, who was a very strict in his office, demanded the least violation of law was punished with rigour. He was a great devotee, never missed mass or vesper, and took singular notice of those who absented themselves from the mass on a Sunday." Very different, too, was Shirley, in 1852 who set down as "a man of merry heart, and a great lover of good cheer, a gallant man in houses, and gaily train with good means for support, fond of him, delighted in feasting his neighbours, and did much good to the poor." The next mayor, Worship Dornford, was also evidently a great lover of good cheer, for it is recorded of him "that this poor gentleman was taken in a fit at church on the first day of his 'mayoralty'; he however, made shift to eat a fine Michelmas goose afterwards at dinner; with this declaration, that he thought his illness at mass had given him a passing good stomach." William Yeager, 1853, was "a close, thrifty man, proud of no exterior show, but much bent on amassing wealth. He would bear home his meat from the market with his own hand, and if any told him it was unspeakable in a man of his substance, and a magistrate, he would say, 'There's a sorry horse that would not carry his own provender'." —*Leisure Hour.*

OLD ENGLISH INNS.

A modest hotel, of good reputation, adds a singular charm to the poorest landscapes; and we should be inclined to shape our course for the day by our knowledge of the bearings of the "Hart" or the "Lion." Desultory disquisition and purposeless dawdling are of the very essence of this literary ramble; so we may be forgiven if we pass by any word on the insinuating charms of the suburban hotel. In point of architecture and situation, these establishments are various enough, but it is seldom that they have not a certain air of comfort and bright hospitality. The cheerful stucco'd facade is by no means to be objected to in a climate where the glow of the sun is rarely oppressive. Besides, there is no lack of shade, the greenings, drooping from an adjacent copse, throw their umbra over the roofs of the stable-yard, and opposite there stands the great elm, which shelter's the sign-post and the waiting sign. Or, in place of the elm, may be a glorious horse-chestnut; we have more than one of these at this moment in our eye, with its frank load of snowy blossom in the season; and beyond the dusty road, an enclosure of close-shaven lawns, and beyond the lawn and the bowing green, a stream that is clear toangling curtains, although their perennials may be unfrequently rewarded. Or, 'tis a picture of the large white houses with the big bow-windows of dining parlours looking out upon the great horse-thoroughfares in modern Thibet, though a little less in size, in the middle of the other umbra over the roofs of the stable-yard, and opposite there stands the great elm, which shelter's the sign-post and the waiting sign. Or, in place of the elm, may be a glorious horse-chestnut; we have more than one of these at this moment in our eye, with its frank load of snowy blossom in the season; and beyond the dusty road, an enclosure of close-shaven lawns, and beyond the lawn and the bowing green, a stream that is clear toangling curtains, although their perennials may be unfrequently rewarded.

Or, 'tis a picture of the large white houses with the big bow-windows of dining parlours looking out upon the great horse-thoroughfares in modern Thibet, though a little less in size, in the middle of the other umbra over the roofs of the stable-yard, and opposite there stands the great elm, which shelter's the sign-post and the waiting sign.

The fact was that matters had been kept quite private; no one knew anything either

of the bearings of the "Hart" or the "Lion." Desultory disquisition and purposeless dawdling are of the very essence of this literary ramble; so we may be forgiven if we pass by any word on the insinuating charms of the suburban hotel. In point of architecture and situation, these establish-

ments are various enough, but it is seldom

that they have not a certain air of comfort

and bright hospitality. The cheerful

stucco'd facade is by no means to be

objected to in a climate where the glow

of the sun is rarely oppressive. Besides,

there is no lack of shade, the greenings,

drooping from an adjacent copse, throw

their umbra over the roofs of the stable-

yard, and opposite there stands the great

elm, which shelter's the sign-post and the

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